the presence of a number of persons about the hall bearing each a white wand as long as himself. These Ushers of the White Rod may be familiar to the Scottish mind, but I never saw them before. With the the help of a sixteenth century tailor they might have passed for surviving representatives of the court pageantry at Holyrood. But I doubt whether the gentleman-usbers of Mary's day went about tapping spectators on the shoulder, or on the head, or in the eye, or wherever they could most conveniently reach their victims. Those who were thus admonished-for no reason that I could see took it in such good-humor that I soon grew to think that the shortness of the Scotch temper had been overstated. An English usher who should take half the liberties these functionaries did with their fellow-subjects would be roughly handled. And they had a kind of chief set over them, whose movements kept one fully amused during the long hour of waiting. I first saw him erect on the platform, surveying the scene. In a moment he darted to one end of the hall. Then be walked rapidly up a side aisle and back again : returning presently to the platform, and then repeating his promenade on the opposite side of the hall. Next he charged a line of mnocent-looking men standing against a wall, and forced them to go and stand against another walt. By-and-by be ordered them back again. The windows that were open he required to be shut; and those that were shut to be opened. He severely rebuked a meek attendant on the platform in a white tie for some fault in arranging the chairs, and when they were altered, caused them to be replaced as before. Exactly at half-past 2, as the non-electors came pouring in, he was perched on the brink of the platform watching their incoming like a hawk. When the place allotted them was half full he clapped his hands thrice, and the doors were closed. After a pause he repeated the signal, and they were reopened. And so on, with many other ingenious manœuvres, until 3 o'clock struck, when he disappeared-I think through a trap door-and I saw him not again. Nobody could say who he was, or why he went through these performances. The Ushers of the White Rod reappeared at Dalkeith and at West Calder, but in the absence of their captain their efforts tacked the originality and vigor which marked them here in

MR. GLADSTONE'S ARRIVAL.

The painful discipline the audience had undergone diminished in no degree their impatience or their enthusiasm. Mr. Gladstone came ten minutes late; by no fault of his nor yet of Lord Rosebery's horses, but because the 10,000 or 15,000 people in carriage. We heard their cheers as we sat waiting. and as these died away Mr. Gladstone was seen advancing from the back of the platform. The ladies in the upper gallery were the first to catch sight of handkerchiefs. The packed masses of human beings below struggled to their feet and cheered; cheered at first wildly, but after a minute or two settled down to their work and cheered with a persistent, unbroken, unintermitting roar. The Scotch rates and executed under the continuous fear of to these manifestations, but by this he was visibly touched. His face flushed all at once, and he stood, not bowing, but with bent head and a strange luminous softness in his eyes till the storm beneath him had spent its force. For aught one could see, that people would have cheered till now had they not bethought themselves after awhile that they had come to hear Mr. Gladstone as well as make themselves heard in his honor. When that thought at last got possession of their minds they stopped cheering, and Mr. Gladstone began to speak.

It is idle, I see, to attempt to deal with the substance of this speech, still less of this and two others, in the middle of a letter which-I assure you without my meaning it-has got to such length already. The speeches must be treated by them-selves, and I will finish once for all with the external aspects of the meetings at Dalkeith and West

Dalkeith is the town from which Mr. Gladstone's opponent, the Earle of Dalkeith, takes his title. It is a struggling, sleepy, dirty village seven miles or so southeast from Edinburgh, with the usual long street of gray stone houses. The Duke of Buc cleugh owns, I suppose, every foot of the ground on which it stands. He owns the Corn Exchange in no power to close its doors. There was the same pressure for admission here as in Edinburgh, albeit the 3,000 people who got in had most of them to come from considerable distances. I went by train from Edinburgh, being indebted once more to Scotch good-nature for permission to occupy one undivided eleventh part of a carriage designed by its builders to carry six. Extra trains were running, but the stations had been crowded since noon, streams of Dalkerth passengers flowing steadily through. In Dalkeith the streets were in the same state; and were also covered with a fine adhesive mud which much prolonged the walk to the hall; elbowed as you were at every step, whether you chose the sidewalk or the middle of the road. Here, too, an hour or more before the nominal hour, not of beginning but of opening, the long barn-like building was crowded. It had been besteged for hours before. A gallery spanned the further end; two side galieries started for its angles with the best intentions, but stopped short before they had got half way to the opposite extremity. The occupants of all three had a curious appearance of being suspended in the air, or perhaps bung up against the white walls. but the contrivance is an admirable one for exhibiting a mass of people to spectators on the platform, the floor below being flat from end to end; and I commend it to the next American architect who has to put up a political wigwam. The utmost good humor prevailed; chastened by that stern sense of decorum which the Saot is so seldom without. They sat for the most part as patiently as if the Rev. Hagga: Muckletongue were dispensing his views of damnation in the world to come. A band-perhaps I should say an orchestra, for it played on stringed instruments-occupied the front of the platform, and from time to time indulged the fine natural taste for discords which possessed its members each and all. Where they twanged away was the spot from which Mr. Gladstone was to speak, and it was a moment of vindictive joy when on a false alarm of his approach they were pulled up in the middle of what they called a tune, bundled ignominiously off their stage, and suppressed utterly for the rest of the day. Not many minutes later Mr. Gladstone did actually arrive. I can't go on describing the cheertyg and other forms of welcome bestowed on the orator here and wheeever he is seen or heard. But this was more effective than that of the day before, because more compact in form. The Music Hall in Edinburgh has alcoves and wings. This Corn Exchange was like the tube of some huge piece of artillery, and the cheers came rolling along its bore in one irresistible mass straight to the mark-no scattering of grapeshot, but the smooth course of a single bali which knew its way, and tore thunderously through the air. And once more the profound, intense, sincere heartiness and admiring friendliness of the greeting given him went evidently to the heart of this veteran of the platform. All his life long Mr. Gladstone has been acclaimed in the House of Commons and by audiences of the people, but custon has not hardened his heart nor familiarity bred contempt for popular favor. It is true, I suppose,

ceptibilities. If in Dalkerth there was little likeness to Edinburgh, the scene at West Calder on the following day was still stranger; more picturesque, more novel, set in a more rugged frame, and played out with a company that sought many odd means of It was a weird scene altogether; but for one night

that never before had it come to him at a more wel-

come moment, or a form more grateful to the finer

feelings of the man; never with an overflowing

fulness better fitted to stir his most generous sus

village. In the dull light of a late November afternoon it looked a mere hedge of houses clinging to a hillside, wandering simlessly away from the station and losing themselves amid the ridges and bare undulations round about. We found ourselves in full country, and began to see what wooing a constituency might mean among the wilder parts of Scotland-in the Highlands, away from railways and away even from roads. Yet this is only the southwestern extremity of a populous, fertile and perfectly-farmed metropolitan county. It was chosen, no doubt, as a convenient rendezvous, central to those electors for whom neither Edinbi nor Dalkeith offered a near rallying point. Hall or other place of meeting there was none-no permanent building I saw that would have held 300 people. Solely for the purpose of hearing Mr. Gladstone a pavilion had been erected-for that is the smart name awarded to the roofed shed of unpainted deat in which the third of this series of orations was to be delivered. It held 3,000 persons, and was in all respects well designed and built, and even decorated inside with bands of gaylycolored printed cloth and wreaths of fir and pine. All the way from the station, or from where the first cottage bordered the road, the simple folk who live here had decked their house-fronts as best they could, much as the interior of the pavilion was decked. Evergreens were strung together, masts were raised for flags, arches had been run up for the display mottoes, flowers and fancy work in cut paper that would have been tawdry enough elsewhere, relieved the sombre monotony of the stone, and the candles and Chinese lanteres at every window betokened an illumination for the evening. It was all honest and quaint, perfectly unpretentions and effective from its transparent simplicity and homeliness. 1 have seen nothing like it since I drove through the Rue Monffetard in the oldest quarter of Paris on the day of the second Exhibition festival of last year. That was far more rich in device and various in effect than this, and French taste had transformed plain materials into artistic ornament, as only French taste can. But for all that there is something in the feeling which entered into both that was curiously akin, and appealed to very similar sympathies, and I may add that this is not the first time nor the tiftieth time that I have chanced upon striking resemblances of one kind and another between the Gaul and the Scot-relies of their long historical in-

Withal, a certain effort at ceremonious observance prevailed. The villages were in their Sunday the streets could not all at once make room for his dress; the farmers who had come many miles afoot or driving their own carts were raiment of a severe and antique cut, which had done duty at kirk and at tenant dinners of dead landlords for some generations back. The women who stood about the doors him, and they gave the signal to the rest with their kept smoothing the creases out of gowns from which came a faint odor of lavender, denoting their recent extraction from press and cupboard, where these treasures are scrupulously hoarded. The windows of the ale-houses-so-called because of the whiskey they sell-were freshly scrubbed. I have are preëmmently a business people. If they had it on the authority of a friend whom, in serious matters, I have commonly found trust worthy, that he saw several children with combed hair and faces competition, they could not have done better. It that bore marks of water recently though meffecsuch an explosion of pent-up enthusiasm as tually applied. More than that, the visitors who only those are capable of who habitually repress came by rail-those of us at least to whon their emotions. Mr. Gladstone is pretty well used | privileged scats had been allotted-had to pay the penalty that attaches to this distinction. A RECEPTION TO BE REMEMBERED.

Eager to see the collection of people in the pavilion I went straight to the rear entrance, but only to find it closed and to be told-as indeed we had been solemnly warned before by advertisementthat we must all repair to the committee-room to "receive Mr. Gladstone." The committee-room was in the school-house; guarded by the police and beset by reporters, note-book in hand, and keen for the name on your ticket; less keen when they had read it and found it a name to them unknown. A hundred or two men loitered in the school-house and hung about the door. A brass band eccupied a strong strategical position at the entrance to the lane, and a second was beld in reserve at the door of the committee-room. The musicians fumbled nervously with the mouthpieces of their trumpets, and the gathered dignitaries of West Calder looked furtively at their watches. Neither had to wait long. Before the clock had struck 4 the familiar sound of cheers came faintly out of the distance. Mr. Gladstone had driven, it appeared, all the way from Dalmeny Park, encountering by the road a steady fire of salutes from every hamlet and almost every house on his route. He was which Mr. Gladstone spoke on Wednesday; or will his hat off quite half the time; through a country is 32 per cent less than has year; one 10 per cent above own it when the lease falls in. Meanwhile he had where the snow lay white on the uplands, and the and one the same as last year. The yield of lint to seed where the snow lay white on the uplands, and the last year. pools were skimmed with ice freshly crystallizing. And at seventy years of age, with a two hours' speech to make! He had left the carriage, I know not where, and walked toward us as we stood in double line to receive him, his hat, as usual, any where but on his head. I felt like begging him to put it on. The color of his hair-and there is none too much of it-was too near in hue to the snow that lay ghastly white about us. The band that was out on picket at the head of the lane struck up; the other, fifty yards off, entered instantly into competition with its rival with a wholly different and utterly hostile air. One of the dignitaries, whom I shall always remember gratefully, and whose name I would immortalize for wenty-four hours if I knew it, silenced the nearest offenders. The ceremony was over, we were free to make the best of our way to the position; with the front seats reserved for the fleetest of foot.

ENTHUSIASM THAT KNEW NO BOUNDS.

Mr. Gladstone, with a bodygnard of the most ven erable among the conscript fathers of West Calder, followed at his leisure. His seat, at any rate, was safe; none the less did he need defenders for the too overflowing zeal of his friends lining the roadthe road which, for the reasons of state above-mentioned, it was thought needful he should travel twice on foot, with the mud ankle-deep all the way When he entered, the house rose to him as it had risen on Tuesday in Edinburgh, and on Wednesday in the home of Buccleugh. This is more purely than either of the others an audience of tenant-farmers; the veritable constituency of the county; the actual cultivators the soil, the men who plough the land and do the voting; hard, shrewd Scotchmen; skilled in agriculture and dogmatic theology; whose life is one long struggle with the elements on week days and with the Prince of Darkness on Sundays. Not much rapturous enthusiasm to be got out of them, surely, Well, not much more, nor much less, than would take the roof off this pavilion, had it lasted another five minutes. The cheers rose and fell only to rise again louder than before. It is astonishing how a man can cheer who has heretofore for the most part kept his breath to cool his porridge; astonishing in what lava-torrents a long pent volcanic fire pours along when once it has broken loose. Well might Mr. Gladstone in his opening sentence say it warmed him. The greeting these stern men gave him was not merely enthusiastic-it glowed with the ferver of deep affection. Now, if ever, was it seen how dark and true and tender is the North.

When the speech was ended it was past 6 o'clock and night had set in, and the cold had strengthened. But there outside were the patient thousands to whom it had not been permitted to hear a word of that magnificent discourse, but who had waited for another glumpse of their idol. Mr. Gladstone founp it no easy matter to make his way to his carriage. Once in the carriage, it was impossible to move without trampling on the men and women who througed the roadway. When after long waiting a start was made, they drove at footpace all the way to the station. An electric light burned from the corner of the pavilion. A vanguard of two score men with torches led the procession. The windows were all lighted up, some with gay lanterns, some with only a rush-light or two; here and there you saw the lonely glimmer of a candle in a wretched garret. Presently the horizon to the east grew ruddy, and the heavens were speedily filled with the flame of a huge bonfire, set peritously near the houses, but which happily burnt itself out, doing no mischief.

sistent with the truest respect for the people who thus did what they could to testify of their honorable good-will to the great leader who came among them. I say in all sincerity that I seldem or never have seen a demonstration more worthy of respect or more impressive. And certain I am that he to whom it was offered must remember it as among the most precious of many tributes to his

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

A NEW PACIFIC LINE PROPOSED.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE AND THE ST. LOUIS AND SAN PRANCISCO COMPANIES-THE PROPOSED ROUTE THROUGH NEW-MEXICO AND ARIZONA.

The agreement, which was executed at Boston on Saturday, between the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Companies, will result, it is claimed by friends the enterprise, in the building of another route to the Pacific Coast. The St. Louis and San Francisco Company succeeded, in September, 1876, to the chartered rights of the Atlantie and Pacific Road, which was organized under an act of Congress passed in 1866. Its line from Pacific, Mo., a few miles west of St. Loms, to Vinita, in the Indian Territory, a distance of 327 miles was opened in 1871. A branch from Pierce City. Mo., to Wichita, Kan., has nearly been completed, which will give connection with the Newton Branch of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Road. The southern extension of the latter road has been completed to Santa Domingo, a few miles beyond Los Vegas in New-Mexico. It reaches there the route of the old Atlantic and Pacific Road, which crosses New-Mexico, Arizona and California to San Francisco. The route has been surveyed but no

crosses New-Mexico, Arizona and California to San Francisco. The route has been surveyed but no part of it built.

The union of the two roads has been contemplated for several months, and the recent agreement, if earned out, is practically a consolidation in the building and operation of the proposed line from Albaquerque, New-Mexico, to San Francisco, and from Vinita to a connection with that line. The agreement has not yet been approved officially by the directors of the companies, but the triends of the enterprise assert that there is no doubt of the favorable action of the boards.

James Baker, vice-president of the St. Louis and San Francisco Company, said on Menday that the

Annes Baker, vice-president of the St. Louis and San Francisco Company, said on Monday that the proposed roads from Albuquerque to the Pacific, and from Vinits, were to be built jointly by the two companies under the charter of the Atlantic and Pacific Company. The distance to the coast from Vinita by the proposed lines is about one thousand miles and on these roads to the Pacific a mortgage of \$25,000,000 would be laid. One-half of this sum it was proposed to negotiate abroad and the remaining half would be divided caually between the two companies. The bonds would bear 6 per cent interest. The directors of the Pacific Company would be selected equally from the two companies. He expressed a hope that the line westward from Albuquerque would be completed within two years. The Vinita extension through the Indian Territory, he did not expect would be finished for a year or two later. A half interest in the charter and stock of the old company, which were controlled by the St. Louis and San Francisco Company, has been given, under the agreement, to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Company. Mr. Baker declined to-day to make known the consideration of the transfer. He claimed that the land grant to which the road would will be entitled under the eriginal charter amount to about 42,000,000 acres. Persons familiar with the proposed route say positively that the extension to the Pacific will never be completed; that the passage of the mountain ranges will be found difficult and costly. They say also that the land grant is of much less value than claimed for it by the officers of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad.

THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9 .- The stockholders of he Texas and Pacific Railway Company neld a meeting this morning at their office in this city, Wm. Sh Pittsburg, presiding. An issue of a morigage of \$25,000 a mile on the Rio Grande division for the extension of the road from Port Worth to the Rio Grande at or near El Paso was authorized. The holders of the trusteed stock subsequently met and unanimously agreed to disage for the purpose of consolidating all the interests of the road, the trust having accomplished its object. In the dissolution of the trust the holders of certificates of

stock.

The following statement is made of the business of the rose: Earthings and expenses of the Texas and Paerfle Railway Company for six months ending November 30, 1879—grose entaings, \$4.297,170.76; expenses, \$602,598.81; net earnings, \$604,571.87; net earnings, 1878, \$435.617.14; increase in net carnings over 1878, \$208, 934.73.

FAVORABLE COTTON REPORTS.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 9 .- The Cotton Exchange report gives replies from Virginia and North Carolina, indicating that 92 per cent of the crop has been gathered, and the remainder will be secured in from five to in an open carriage-and-four, and he must have had | fifteen days. Forty-nine replies indicate that the yield | & CARD FROM HUGH F. M'DERMOTI-ME. TILDEN'S is about the same as last year. Fifty-one replies show that an average of 75 per cent of the crop has been mar-

that an average of 75 per cent of the crop has been mar-keted to date.

MEMPHIS. Tenn., Dec. 9.—The cotton crop report of the Memphis district for the month of November, to be made public to-morrow, will show an average of 15 per cent increase. Lint—Tennessee, 379 per cent increase; Mississippi, 22 per cent increase; Arkansas 2 per cent increase. Sold from plantations—Tennessee, 60 per cent of the crop; Mississippi, 57 per cent; Arkansas, 60 per cent; averaging 60 per cent. The total number of responses is 126.

THE HOOSAC FALLS DISPUTE ENDED. ALBANY, Dec. 9 .- By the final order of Judge Westbrook, holding the Supreme Court at Catskill yes-terday, the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western Railroad are put in possession of the last disputed tract of land of the Troy and Boston Railroad. Before the 16th of the present month, the day fixed for opening the new line, the trains will be running through from the Housac Tunnel to Albany, Troy, Schenectady and the Eric Raliway.

FAILURE IN TROY, N. Y. TROY, N. Y., Dec. 9 .- T. B. Simmons & Co., pork packers, of East Greenbush, have made a general assignment for the benefit of their creditors. Their liabilities are said to be heavy.

THE FAILURE OF A KINGSTON CLOTHIER. KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 9.-Isaac Bernstein, for many years the owner of the large-t clothing house in this city, has failed. He has a branch house at Rosen dale, in this county. The attachments are in favor of Levison & Gladke, New-York, and John B. Ellison & Sous, Philadelphia. An assignment has been made to Charles Reynolds, of this city.

MAJOR RENO DEFENDS HIMSELF.

DEADWOOD, D. T., Dec. 8 .- In the Reno court martial to-day, the defendant delivered a long argument. He claimed that he did not go beyond the hounds of becoming conduct. That in striking Lieutenant Nicholson he did so after being driven beyond the limits of patience by the repeated taunts of Nicholson; that in looking through the win dow of Sturges's house be was actuated by the purest motives, and his note of apology should be sufficient reparation for an unintentional offence.

He claims that it has been his misfortune to have obained wide-spread notoriety through the press of the country, and that a greater degree of attention is called to his acts than to those of other officers, and that a conviction upon charges against him would be the sacrifice of his commission, which is the reward for over 'wenty-two years of hard and faithful labor to his country. The Court then adjourned sine die.

A STRICTER LAW AGAINST LOTTERIES.

The United States Grand Jury made the following presentment concerning lotteries yesterday : lowing presentinent concerning insterior yesterday;
Our attention has been directed to what we believe to
be the insufficiency of the present law to meet and
adequatery punish certain offences, and believing that
the whole system of letteries and other similar enterprises known as "policy" business is most demorrizing
to the country, particularly to the youth of both
sexes, and believing that every lawful means should be
used to prevent the mails of the United States, which
reach every home and ail persons in the land, from beleads to such injurious results, we present and we request:

made to such lightions results, we present and we request:

That it be deemed wise and expedient that section 18.94 he amended so that in addition to the exclusion from the mails only of "letters and circulars concerning lotteries, so-called will roncerts or other similar enterprises offering prizes, or concerning schemes deviced and intended to deceive and defraud the public for the purpose of obtaining money under fall pretences," it shall embrace the prohibition from the mails of all and every advertisement of such lotteries and schemes by any sund every means such folleties and schemes by any and every means whatever, and that iostead of the small fire now imposed, the punishment prescribed be the same as that under acction 3,893 for making obseene and indecent iterature, v.z., a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$5,000, or imprisonment at hard labor for not less than one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

SUICIDE OF A BROOKLYN BUILDER.

Peter Fostevin, age fifty-one, a builder by trade, living at No. 82 South Tenth-st., Brooklyn, comreaching its end. West Calder is hardly even a the poverty and pinched life of this little mitted suicide about 4 p. m. Monday. He shot him-

self in the breast with a rift; while in an upper room, and died soon afterward. Notice was sent to the Coroner. The suicide is supposed to have been temperarily insane.

OBITUARY.

CHRISTIAN F. FUNCH.

The death of Christian F. Funch, senior partner of the ship-brokers firm of Funch, Edge & Co. ecurred on Monday. Mr. Funch returned from Europe about a mouth ago and took up his quarters at the Ger man Cleb, No. 13 West Twenty-fourth-st. On December 3 he complained of having eaten something which did not agree with him, and taking to his bed, a compileation of diseases set in which culminated in his death. Mr. Funch's father was a Consul at Algiers in the Danish service, and took him from Copenhagen, the place of his birth, at an early age. After a liberal education in his younger years Mr. Funch was employed in an humble capacity in a Danish shipping house in the ancient city of Algiers, and served there in the various grades of the business until, in 1847, at the age of twenty-sever years, he came to this country. Here he went into ousiness for himself, being associated with Mr. Muicke The firm afterward became Funch, Wendt & Muscke, and subsequently Funch, Edye & Co. While and subsequently Funch, Edye & Co. While making his commercial bendquarters in New-York, his home was really in Copenhagen, where he had a magnifecent residence for his family, and where his wife died, leaving him one son, who is now in that city.

Mr. Fouch was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Produce Exchance, and one of the most prominent managers of the Maritime Association and several Scaudanavian social and benevolent institutions. The funcial is amounced to take place at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the Lasheran Church of the Holy Trinity, in West Twenty first-st, between Fifth and Sixth-aves. There are now about 150 snips in the harbor—Sendinavian, German and Italian—consized to Funch, Edye & Co., and it is probable that the various captains and ship-masters will attend the obsequices in a body.

In conversation with Mr. Edye at his house, No. 6 various captains and simp-matters will attend the obser-quies in a body.

In conversation with Mr. Edye at his house, No. 6
West Twenty-first-sit, hast evening, it was learned that
Mr. Funch's body had been embalmed with a view to
its removal to Denmark, as the interment here will be
merely to await the desires of the relatives. Mr. Funch
leaves a large estate, devised, with the exception of a
few small bequests, to his only son, who is already
wealthy, having inherited his mother's estate.

ALFRED M. LAY.

Washington, Dec. 9 .- The House adjourned Menday immediately after reading the journal, as a mark of respect to the memory of Representative Aifred M. Lay, of Misseuri. The death of Mr. Lay occured at 10 a. m. He was stricken with paralysis two days before his election to be a member of Congress, and was extra session. He was, however, brought to Washington and carried in a chair to the House, where he voted and carried in a chair to the House, where he voted with his party upon all questions relating to the organization of the body. He then left for the Hot Syrings of Arkansas, where he remained during the extra session. He came to Washington to attend the present session, much encouraged in regard to his health. He was, however, soon attacked by his old enemy, with faint results thus morning. The usual committees of the two houses have been appointed to make arrangements for the funeral.

Congressman Lay was born in Lewis County. Missouri, on the 20th of May, 1836. He was graduated at Bethany College, Virginia, in 1856, and having studted law was admitted to the Missouri bar in 1857. He was appointed by President Buchanan as United States District-Attorney, which office he resigned in 1861. He then enlisted as a private in Cleuch's Division of the Missouri State Guard. He was afterward promoted to the rank of Major, The Guard having disbanded, Major Lay returned to Missouri, where he was arrested by the Federal authorities and imprisoned. Being exchanged in 1862, he joined the Confederate Army, and remained in it till the Rebellion was suppressed. Major Lay in 1875 was a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and in 1878 he was elected to the XLVIch Congress as a Democrat. He served on the Committees on Private Land Claims and Education and Labor.

MAJOR FREDERICK ROSENCEANTZ

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 9.-Brevet-Major Frederick Rosencrantz, of the 16th United States Infantry, died at Fort Riley last Sunday evening, and was buried there to-day with military honors. He received his military education in Sweden, of which country he was a native, and served many years as an officer in the Swedish Horse Guards. During our late civil war be was an aide-de-camp at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac.

Major Rosencrantz first entered the Army during the war as a First-Lientenant in the 20th New-York Regiment in 1862. He served throughout the war, and entered the Regular Army as a Second-Licutement

JOHN 8. GITTINGS.

Baltimore, Dec. 9 .- John S. Gittings, a well-known citizen and banker of this city, died here Monday, in his eighty-second year. Mr. Gittings was one of the largest capitalists and real estate owners in Maryland, his wealth being estimated at several millions. He has held many important public trusts, being for a number of years a member of the City Com-cil, director in a number of corporations and institutions, and for forty years president of the Chesapeake

MR. HEWITTS TALK ABOUT MR. TILDEN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Owing to absence I could not until now solicit the courtesy of your columns to express a few words relative to a conversation which appeared in THE TRIBUNE, between Mr. Abram S. Hewitt and one of your reporters, concerning the passage of the Electoral Commission bill and Mr. Tilden, and an article I had written. I shall be brief.

Mr. Tilden, as is well known, is not a man to burden any person with his confidence. What he stated was outspoken and emphatic, and not in his usual whisper. He said that John Sherman was a rascal. He said that he blamed Senators Thurman and Bayard for his defeat, by allowing the Electoral Commission bill to pass, they knowing it to be unconstitutional, and also a cheat and a snare. When I asked Mr. Tilden why Mr. Hewitt did not oppose the bill, I understood him to say that Mr. Hewitt did not, nor did snybody else, consult with him in relation to the merits of the bill as it passed. From Mr. Hewitt's statement I infer that Mr. Tilden had in his mind the alterations in the bill before it passed when he said he was not consulted by Mr. Hewitt nor anybody else in regard to it. He said he never gave his consent to the bill in any shape or form; and he intimated that huckstering politicians seemed more alarmed about their investments in Government securities than about the pro-tection and defence of the principles on which a

tection and defence of the principles on which a free Government rests.

So far as I know, or have ever heard, Mr. Hewitt's veracity is beyond question. So is Mr. Tilden's. But it seems to me that some of Mr. Hewitt's sentences are very delicately, if not narrowly, drawn. He says that amendments to the bill, suggested by Mr. Tilden, were adopted. But were they passed? Mr. Tilden was approached at the first stage of the bill. He was doomed for slaughter, and he was asked which way he should prefer to die. He said. "Don't decapitate me." But they did, and eviscerated him also. Mr. Tilden is cautions almost to timidity, and, while disapproving of the bill as a whole, he made, Mr. Hewitt says, a few suggestions. From made, Mr. Hewitt says, a few suggestions. From conversations I had with Mr. Lilden at his house while the bill was pending before Congress I know Mr. Tilden looked upon that bill with suspicion and disfavor. He considered it a dangerous trespass on the written law of the land. Mr. Hewitt says: "Tilden's friends in the Senate were diligently pushing the bill, and Senator Barnum, among others, would never have done so if 1 ilden had been opposed to it." This is a strong sentence, and one that I am at a loss to understand. Mr. Hewitt

eems to me too pronounced.

In regard to Mr. Pelton, Mr. Hewitt could have In regard to Mr. Pelton, Mr. Hewitt could have stated with truth that that gentleman was an enthusiant on his own responsibility. Mr. Hewitt appears to coquet with questions in regard to Mr. Pelton for the purpose of conveying two meanings, though I may be in error. For instance: Question by reporter—"Did not Mr. Pelton represent Mr. Tilden!" Mr. Hewitt answers—"I will not say how much Mr. Pelton represented Mr. Tilden in fact. If he did not, he thought he did." Reporter—"Did he not represent him before the National Democratic Committee?" Mr. Hewitt—"Now you want to commit me, but I will say that in regard to Democratic Committee f. Mr. Hewit:—"Now you want to commit me, but I will say that in regard to Mr. Pelton's connection with the committee—and have repeatedly stated it—that I only knew bin a being in charge of the document bureau." To the first question I think it would have appeared bette had Mr. Hewitt said yes or no, or stated he did no know. The second question I hope is incorrectly reported, as it would apparently commit Mr. Hewit to a meaning which his subsequent reports would subsequent remarks would to a meaning which his subst prove him unable to establish

HUGH F. McDERMOTT. Jersey City, Dec. 2, 1879.

THE MORMONS STILL OBDULATE.

OGDEN, Utah, Dec. 9 .- Referring to the statement of Mr. Cannon, the Utah Delegate at Washing ton, that the Mormons will abide by the decision of th Supreme Court in regard to polygalny, District Attorney Vanziele says: "The last Grand Jury and before it suffi-cient evidence that polygamous marriages had taken place lately in deflance of law." The News, the Mormon organ, indicates that the report of Mr. Cannon's state-ment is incorrect.

XLVITH CONGRESS-IID SESSION.

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS. MR. DAVIS'S WAR CLAIMS RESOLUTION DISCUSSED. AND AMENDED IN THE SENATE-A NUMBER OF FINANCIAL BILLS AND EXSOLUTIONS OFFERED IN THE HOUSE-SYMPATHY WITH THE IRISH PEAS-ANTS-THE HOUSE AGREES TO ADJOURN DE-CEMBER 19.

SENATE...... WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1879. A communication was laid before the Senate by the VICE-PRESIDENT from the Postmanter-General, transmitting a letter from the Assistant Postmaster-General, calling attention to the insufficiency of the appropriation for inland mult transportation for the present fiscal year, and recommending that \$2,000,000 be reappropriated out of the unexpended balances of former appropriations for that purpose for the last four years, which have been covered into the Treasury, and be made available to meet the necessities of the service be made available to meet the necessities of the service. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations. Also a communication from the Secr-tary of War, transmitting a copy of the report of Lieutenant-General Sheridan as to stations of troops to order to control the squatter minigration threatening the Indian Territory, and stating his belief that the stations cannot be safely abandoned; that others may perhaps be required; and that unless some action in the premises is taken by Congress the military occupation referred to may be regarded as perpetual. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Also a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting an estimate of the Superintension of the West Pont Military Academy of \$5.185.73 to pay caders amulited to the Academy May 1, 1276, from the date of admission to the date from which they have received poy, and recommendiate an appropriation of that amount. Referred to the Committee only of the Presbyterian Church of the Gusted States, representing 5,000 churches and over half a million of communicants, asking for a countrision of inquiry concerning the alcoholic liquor traffic. Referred to the Committee

A SINGULAR PETITION. Mr. INGALLS (Rep., Kausas) presented a memoria

of certain ex-soldiers, who represent that they were paid in a depreciated currency, and asking Congress to pas the difference between the value of greenbacks and gold at the time of their payment, with six per cent interest. compounded annually. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Also the petition of the Kansas Freed-men's Relief Association, asking that contributions of merchandise for charitable purposes, from England and Ireland, may be admitted free of duty. Referred to the

Ireland, tony be admitted free of duty. Referred to the Committee on Fanance.

Mr. MAXEY (Dem., Tex.), from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably on the Senate bill making an appropriation for the effection of suitable posts for the protection of the Rio Grande; also, favorably on the Senate bill to enable the Secretary of War to purchase lands for an arsenal at San Antonio, Texas also favorably on the Senate bill to amend Article 103 of the Rules and Articles of War; also, with amendments, the Senate bill for the relief of sufferers by the loss of the Government steamer J. Dan Cameron. All these bills were placed on the calendar. Mr. BAYAKD (Dom., Del.), from the Committee on Finance, reported back the Senate bill for the interchange of subsciency silver come of the United States, and asked for its indefinite posiporement. So ordered. change of subsidiary silver coins of the United States, and asked for its indefinite pengionement. So ordered. Also the Seinte bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue \$10,000,000 of 4 per cent bonds for payment of arrears of pensions, and asked for its indefinite postponement. So ordered.

Mr. DAVIS (lod., Ill.) introduced a bill to secure service on process in United States Courts in extreme cases. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CAMERON (Rep., Penn.) introduced a bill to annead Section 1.402 of the Revised Statutes relative to the appointment of assistant naval instructors. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

took up the respintion, heretofore submitted by him, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a tabulated the Government on account of claims growing out of On motion of Mr. COCKRELL (Dem., Mo.) the date

MR. DAVIS'S WAR CLAIM RESOLUTION DISCUSSED.

On motion of Mr. COCKRELL (Deta., Mo.) the value 1864 was substituted for 1866.
Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vi.) thought the expense of drawing up such a statement would be considerable, and should not be incurred unaccessarily. He did not quite understand the object of the resolution, but if it was not to publish a campaign document, and if the information sought was of intrinsic value, the statement should cover the whole period of the war. He therefore moved an amendment changing the date to the beginning of the war. the beginning of the war.

Mr. DAVIS (W. Va.) explained that only private claims

Mr. DAVIS (W. Va.) explained that only private claims were contemplated.

At the suggestion of Mr. EDMUNDS he amended the resolution so as to read "private claims." The resolution had nothing to do, he said, with war expenses. The cost of preparing the statement would be very small. There had been a good deal said about the magnitude of the amount paid on these claims, and the object of the resolution was to get the exact figures.

Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.) inquired why the statement was to be "oy States." Did it make any difference where a man lived whose cisim had been paid?

Mr. DAVIS said it was desired to zet a detailed statement. He thought his Republican friends rather sensitive at the mention of the word "States."

Mr. DAWES could see no reason for mentioning the States unless there was to be established a principle that the place of residence affected the rights of the claims.

Mr. EDMUNDS said that, on reflection, he thought the

Mr. EDMUNDS said that, on reflection, he thought the Mr. EDMUNDS said that, on reflection, he thought the resolution should cover all the expenses for public as well as private claims daring the period named. It would be a very interesting public document to have grouped together year by year the total expenses of the so-called interwar, so that those who paid the taxes and those who made the laws could see how heavy are the burdeas, aside from those of a life of misery and sorrow, that follow from events of the kind referred to in the resolution. He heard the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. Davis] would modify his resolution so as to call for that information.

The morning bount here expended and the contributions.

for that information.

The morning hour here expired, and the resolution went over.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS (Ind., Ill.), the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were re-opened, at 1:30 p. m., adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. POUND (Rep., Wis.) introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing that after March 4, 1885, the President and Vice-Presi dent shall hold their offices for six years, and shall be ineligible for more than one term consecutively; and that members of Congress shall serve for a term of three years. Reterred.

NEW MEASURES INTRODUCED. The SPEAKER then proceeded to call the States for bills for reference, and the following bills were intro-

duced and referred:

By F. WOOD (Dem., N. Y.)—To amend the laws relating to the internal Revenue. (The bill, which was bitroduced by requ at proposes a drawback on all manufactured tobaces of the taxes paid beyond the rate of 16 cents per pound prior to May 1, 1879.) Also a bill exempting from import duty classical antiquities and ancient coins and medals. Also a bill relating to the treaty-making power. (This bill declares that while the treaty-making power is confined to the Fresident and Senate, two-tairds consurring, such authority does not extend to the treaties that affect the revenue or require the appropriation of money to execute them; but that in all such cases the convent of the law-making power of the Government is required, which includes as one of its branches the House of Representatives.)

in all such cases the con-ent of the law-raking power of the Government is required, which includes as one of its branches the House of Representatives.)

By Mr. KELLEY (Rep., Penn.)—Proposing a Constitutional amendment prohibiting general legislation on appropriation biles, and allowing the veto of any one or more of the items its such bilis.

By Mr. MULLER (Dem., N. Y.)—To establish a United States Mint in New-York City.

By Mr. CHALMERS (Dem., Miss.)—Defining the meaning of the word "doliar." This bill declares that the debts of the Government are represented by promises to pay in doliars, and that any change in the meaning of the word "doliar" which increases the debt after it is centracted is a fraud upon the taxpayer. It, therefore, declares that the old definition of the doliar, made in grains of silver by the statutes of 1792 and 1834, is restored, and that the act of 1873, defining the dollar as so many grains in gold, is repealed.

By Mr. HURD (Dem., Ohio)—Declaring that after January 1, 1881, nothing our gold and silver coin of the United States shall be leval tender in payment of debts thereaffer contracted, unless otherwise expressly stipulated.

By Mr. WARNER (Dem., Ohio)—To make United States legal-tender notes subject to taxation after March

lated.

By Mr. WARNER (Dem., Ohio)—To make United States legal-tender notes subject to taxation after March

81a1rs legal-tender hotes sarget 1.1880. By Mr. JOYCE (Rep., Vi.), Mr. CRAPO (Rep., Mass.) and Mr. DWIGHT (Rep., N. Y.)—Bitts amending the enston laws.

By Mr. VAN VOORHIS (Rep., N. Y.)—Relative to ship carpenters in the Navy. Also a bill in relation to

bounties.

By Mr. GOODE (Dem., Va.)—To encourage and aid
the education of colored people by the appropriation for
that purpose of the unpaid bounties and pay of the colred soldiers.

By Mr. ARMFIELD (Dem., N. C.)-For the protection

of trade-marks.

By Mr. FELTON (Dom., Gs.)—To admit Feruvian back and all alkaloids and preparations of said back free of duty. Also, a bili to protect innocent propic against dinal presecution.
Mr. SHELLEY (Dem., Ala.)—To so amend the Central stop provide that the two supervisors in each ict shall be appointed from the two leading politically.

By Mr. BELTZHOOVER (Dem., Penn.)-To reimburse

By Mr. BELTZHOOVER (Dem., Penn.)—To reimburse the State of Pennsylvania for moneys disbursed to citizens thereof for losses sustained by them during the war of the Rebellion, and also to pay the State the balance of such of the claims of its citizens for losses as are on file in the office of the Auditor-General.

By Mr. MONEY (Dem., Miss.)—Declaring certain kinds of matter normaliable, and defibring the duties of the Postmaster-General in connection there with.

By Mr. McKENZIE (Dem., Ky.)—Abolishing duty on the important of saits.

By Mr. McKENZIE (Drim., Ky.)—Abolishing duty on the importation of saits.

By Mr. HOUK (Rep., Tean.)—Granting a pension to the widow of Mader Taothburgh.

By Mr. MYERS (Dem., Ind.)—To retire National bank notes and is succentrate therefor United States notes.

By Mr. MORRISON (Dem., III.)—To sumplify the ap-praisement of merchandise imported into the United States and subject to advancements.

By Mr. WELLS (Dem., Mo.)—To probabil the publica-tion at public expense of the debates of Congress.

By Mr. FROSi (Dem., Mo.) and Mr. WHITE (Rep., Penn.)—To tacilitate the negotiation of bills of lading and other commercial instruments.

ream)—to facilitate the negotiation of bills of lading and other commercial instruments.

By Mr. BUCKNER (Dem., Mo.)—To authorize the purchase of foreign-built sarps by United States citizens for use in foreign tride. Also a bill amending the Resumption Act.

By Mr. SLEMONS (Dem., Ark.)—To probibit the forther removal of Indiana to the Indian Territory.

By Mr. NEWBERRY (Rep., Mea.)—To authorize the issue of \$30,000,000 gota certificates and to establish a redemption fund therefor, also authorizing the issue of \$20,000,000 silver certificates and establishing a tedemption fund therefor.

By Mr. JONES (Rep., Tex.)—Repeating the Santa C.

By Mr. JONES (Rep., Tex.)—Repeating the Santa C.

Mational banks to be kept in sold and aliver coins of the United States. Also a bill in regard to bank deposits. By Mr. KENNA (Dein., W. Vs.)—To settle the claims of elitzens of West Virginia for losses sentiated during the late war, prenerly chargeable to the United States. By Mr. BELEGED (Ren., Col.)—A joint resolution to dreate a commission to negatiste with the Utes for the extinguishment of their title to the Use Reservation. By Mr. BLESS (Dem., N. V.)—Amending the pension laws so as to provide that all pensioners now on the pension relis, or who may hereafter be placed there by reason of the ampatation of either arm or of having been to ally disabled in either arm, shall receive a pension of \$37.50 her month from the passage of this act.

By Mr. COOK (Dem., Ga.)—To love an import tax on pistols. Also one to lovy a specific tax on pistols. Also one to lovy a specific tax on pistols manuactured in the United States.

By Mr. WARNERS (Dem., Ohlo)—For the appointment of a scient commerce. SYMPATHY FOR THE IRISH PEASANTS. Revolved, by the Squate and House of Ropresent

Mr. GILLETTE (G. and D., fowa) introduced the folowing joint resolution :

five:

First, That we cordially sympathize with the people
of treiand in their present sharming condition from
threatened famine, and in their effects to obtain relief
from the oppressive landlord system.

Second, that we request the President of the United
States to communicate to Her Matsets' for States to communicate to Her Majesty's Governent on hope that some just arrangement may be early mad by which the trish pensants may become the owners of

Mr. FROST (Dom., Mo.) introduced the following joint

Whereas, It appears that the people of Ireland are se riously threatened with the horrors of famine; and Whereas, The destitution and suffering that are now prevailing and that are likely to increase, are in a great measure due to the system of fand tenure which obtains in that unfortunate country; therefore, Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives,

REPORTS FROM THE COMMITTEES. Mr. COX (Dem., N. Y.), chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back favorably his bill to regulate immigration. It was accompanied by a written report, which was ordered to be printed, and the bill committed.

recommitted.

Mr. F. WOOD (Dem., N. Y.), chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a concurrent resolution for the adjournment of the House from Tuesday, the 234 of December, until Tuesday, the 6th of January.

After some debate the date was enanged to December

and the motion was adopted.
 Mr. SCALEs (Dem., N. C.) offered a resolution directing the Committee on Indian Affairs to Investigate the cause of the Ute outbreak at the White River Agency in Colorado. Referred.

olorado. Referred.
Mr. WARNER (Dem., Ohio), from the Committee on omage, Weignis and Measures, reported a resolution alling on the Secretary of the Trensury for information to what action has been taken under the act of Function 1, 1879, to secure the international remonstration of liver. Adopted.

THE PUBLICATION OF SUPREME COURT REPORTS The House then, at 2:50 p. m., went into Commitee of the Whole, Mr. SPRINGER (Dem., Ill.) in the chair on the bill defining the duties of the Reporter of the Supreme Court of the United States, fixing his compensation, and providing for the publication and distribution of the Supreme Court reports. The bill fixes the Reporter's salary at \$4,500 a year, with \$500 addithe Reporter's salary at \$4,500 a year, with \$500 additional when more than one volume of decrees is published, and provides that the volumes shall be sold at a price not exceeding 10 per cent in addition to the cost of printing and binding. Provision is made to prevent the sale of volumes by private dealers at an advance of nore than 25 per cent or the actual cost.

Mr. TALBOTT (Dem., Md.) moved to strike out the proviso. After some debate the amendment was rejected.

jected.

On motion of Mr. BARBER (Rep., fil.), an amendment was adopted directing the Public Printer to keep on hand at all times a supply of 250 codes of each volume. On motion of Mr. BROWNE, an amendment was adopted providing that nothing in the bell shall be construed as prohibiting the publication of the reports by other multisners.

without final action on the bill, the Committee rose.

Without final action on the bill, the Committee rose.

The SPEAKER announced that the funeral services of the late A. M. Lay, of Missouri, wound be held at 7:30 o'clock this ovening at the National Hotel, and the House then, at 3:30 p. m., adjourned.

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 .- The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Ithamer C. Whipple, to be Register of the Land Office, at the come, Wr.

Chevenne, Wr.

Receivers of Public Moneys—William M. Garvey, at Cheyenne, Wy.; William H. Firch, at Pueblo, Col.

Publishmer.—William Miller, at Tuscatosan, Ala.; George L.

Puttam, at Bodle, al.; William J. Hali, at Meriden, Cone, cowen C. Town, at Poentenica, Ill.; George Lyan, at Risys, City, Kan. Edward J. Merril, at Farringion, Mc; F. E.

Leiter, at Charlotte, Mich.; Martin furren, at Albon, Mich.; William Wallice, at Battle Creek, Mich.; Henry Roberts, at Providence, Peun.; John D. Wilson, at Musfreesboro', Tenn.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Washington, Dec. 9 .- The Senate, in executive session this afternoon, confirmed the following erretary McCrary to be United States Circuit Judge for Ninth Circuit.

the Sunth Circuit.
Collectors of Internal Reseaue-Lucien B. Crooker, of Aurora. Illinois, for the Second District of Illinois; Alfred M.
Jones, of Sterling, Illinois, for the Third District of Illinois.
Postmarters - Illinois - Henry R. Ingraham, at Trascola;
Richard Butler, at Clintois - Ed N. Me Allister, at Chare paign;
John B. Hele, at Lewistown. Minuscola-- Helicard Day, at St.
Paul. Tennessee-Samuel Revinger, at Clarksville.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 .- The following business was transacted in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day :

No. 1,092 - Edwin Henry, plainteff in error, agt, E. A. Saw No. 1092—Lewin Henry, plantical in error, agt. E. A. Saw-yer; in error to the Suprems Court of Tonices s.—On motion of T. T. Crittenden docketed and dismissed with costs. No. 209.—The steamship City of Honston, etc., appel ant, agt. the Good intent flow Boat Company.—On modion of Fillmore Beast, in behalf of counsel for appellant, dismissed with costs. No. 832.—The Western North Carolina Railrond Company, appellant, ag. George F. Draw, Governor, etc.—Motion to vacate order of dismissal and for leave to resocket the case; argument concluded by J. H. Stewart in supportant and the United States, appellant, agt. the United States, appellant, agt. the United States. No. 93.—Cyprian Clamorgan, appellant, agt. the United States, suppeal from the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri—Argument Segun by J. I. Bradford for Henry Clamorgan, et al., and continued by William R. Walker for appellant in No. 93, and continued by William R. Walker for appellant in No. 93, and by Solicitor-General Phillips for the United States.

Adjourned until to morrow at 12 o'clock.

NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

HAZING AT ANNAPOLIS.

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 9 .- The practice of "hnzing" among the cadets at the Naval Academy, al-though strictly forbidden by the authorities under penalty of expaision, has been revived, and a court-martial has been ordered to investigate the charges against Cadet-Midshipman Smith Salisbury, charged with " hazing" a young man named Charles G. Gough, while undergoing examination for admission into the Naval Academy as Cader-Midshipman. Commander Robeson is president of the court, and Lieutenant J. C. Soley Judge-Advocate. Salisbury is from New-York State. He entered the Naval Academy September 23, 1878, at

He entered the Naval Academy September 23, 1878, at the age of sixteen years, and is at present a member of the third class.

Lieutemant Perry, Master Staunton, Ensign Bostick, Midshipmen David, Oliver, Fullam, Parker, Tappan and Wright, Passed Assistant-Surgeon Green, Palmester Wigat, Cadet Eogineers Seribber and Norton, Boatswan Barker, and Guaner Harman have teen ordered to the Swatara, and Salimaker Taliman to the receiving-ship Wabasa. Commander Wm. T. Sampson has been detached from special duty and ordered to command the Swatara. Lieutenant-Commander Wm. M. Folger is detached from special duty, and ordered as executive of the Swatara. Lieutenant Gilmore is detached from the Hydrographic Office and ordered to the Swatara. Lieutenant Hubbard is ordered from the Washington Navy Yard to the Swatara. Master Tyler and Salimaker Ward, are ordered from the Washant to the Swatara. Modshipman Lonsdale is ordered from special duty to the Swatara. Assistant Surgeon Miliard II. Crawford is detached from the receiving-ship Independence and ordered to duty at the Naval Hoapital, New-York, Gunner Hoeg is detached from the Navy Yard at Pensacoin and granted leave of absence for six months, on account of stekness, Carpenter Davis is detached from the receiving-ship Independence Information for the Raya Carpenter Davis is detached from the receiving-ship Franklin and ordered to the Swatara.

ARMY ORDERS.

Washington, Dec. 9 .- Major E. D. Baker, Quartermaster, is removed from duty in the De-partment of Dakota, and will report in person assignment to duty as Depot Quartermaster at San Antonlo, refleving Captain George W. Bradley, who will

proceed to Fudadelphia and report for duty to Assistant Quartermaster-General Rucker.

The leaves of absence granted Colonel Geo. L. Andrews, 25th Infantry, and First-Lieutemant Daniel Cormonia, 21st Infantry, have each been extended three months, and leave of absence for four months has been months, and leave of absence for four months has been granted Second-Leanemant Robert R. Stevels, 6th in-fanity, Frist-Leanemant George A. Thurston, 3d Artil-lery, has been detailed as Professor of Mititary Science and Tactics at the Iowa State University, at Iowa City. He will relieve Fitzi-Leanemant James Chester, 3d Ar-tillery, who is ordered to iom his battery.

A witness in a case at Nashville was asked A witness in a case at Nashville was asked whether he had much experience in and knew the cost of feeding a cow, to which he replied: "My father before me kept a duary, i have had a great deal of experience in buying and selling and keeping cattle, as man and boy, in the dury business for fifty years. I thuts my long experience has qualified me to know as well as any man can the cost of keeping and feeding cattle," "Well," broke in the attorney, impatiently, "tell me the cost of keeping a cow." "Well, sir, my experience, after fifty years in the business, is mat it costs—well it depends entirely on how muce you feed the cow."

Charles, the son of a wealthy farmer, has a new thior. The inter, a theological student, asks of \$20,000,000 sliver certificates and establishing a redemption used therefor.

By Mr. JONES (Rep., Tax.)—Repealing the Specie Resumption Act. Also a bill amending certain sections of the Revised Statutes relative to colorage.

By Mr. PRICE (Rep., Ia.)—Requiring the reserves of a beastly meas this is!"

Charles about the customs of the bouse, and, among other things, inquires whether prayers are said at indication. "Oh, yes, answers Charles, "my father prayer almost every noon." "And can you tell me what he prayer is also the cutoff might pleased. "On, yes," and are read to be a bill the customs of the bouse, and, among output the customs of the bouse, and at most output the customs of the customs of the bouse, and at most output the customs of the customs of